MASON'S

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

[1074

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Have YOU tried the
$130 Smith $130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to any ordinary Cycle.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
'Phone 27.
[785

No. 18,631. 號一十三百六千八萬一第 日四十二月二十年巳丁 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 5TH, 1918. 二拜禮 號五月二年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
1463

OTARD'S

* * *

BRANDY.

Shipped by

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,

COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

[13

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¾" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1165

A LING & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[535

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes	
8.00 „	to 10.00 „	„ 10	„
10.00 „	to 11.00 „	„ 15	„
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	„ 15	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„ 10	„
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	„ 15	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„ 10	„
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	„ 15	„
5.00 „	to 8.00 „	„ 10	„

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes	
10.30 „	to 11.00 a.m.	„ 10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„ 15	„
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	„ 10	„
1.00 p.m.	to 5.30 „	„ 15	„
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	„ 10	„
6.00 „	to 6.30 „	„ 15	„
6.30 „	to 8.30 „	„ 10	„

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[468

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.25		8.35		1.20			
SHEK LUNG	dep.	8.40		11.10		4.35		6.20	6.05
Shum Chun	dep.	10.25		4.30	11.05	6.20	5.20	8.00	6.08
Sheung Shui	dep.	—	8.05	4.57	11.52	—	5.37	8.37	6.36
Fanling	dep.	—	8.12	5.15	12.09	—	5.40	8.40	6.43
Taipo Market	dep.	—	8.15	5.41	12.56	—	5.48	8.48	6.48
Taipo	dep.	—	8.25	6.02	13.06	—	5.59	8.59	6.58
Shatin	dep.	—	8.33	6.53	13.11	—	6.03	9.03	7.03
Yaumati	dep.	—	8.44	6.12	13.24	—	6.15	9.15	7.15
Hung Hom	dep.	—	8.52	6.20	13.36	—	6.23	9.20	7.23
KOWLOON	arr.	11.05	9.05	6.35	13.42	7.00	6.33	9.30	7.33

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations		No. 4 Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry Leave	H.K.	6.35	7.55	9.15	10.15	1.15	1.35	2.55	5.05	4.35
KOWLOON	dep.	6.50	8.00	9.30	10.23	1.23	1.43	2.50	5.15	4.50
Hung Hom	dep.	6.54	—	9.36	10.33	1.32	1.52	—	5.22	4.54
Yaumati	dep.	7.00	—	9.42	10.40	1.38	1.58	—	5.27	4.59
Shatin	dep.	7.11	—	9.55	10.52	1.48	2.09	—	5.33	5.11
Taipo	dep.	7.22	—	10.09	11.04	2.01	2.21	—	5.53	5.24
Taipo Market	dep.	7.27	—	10.15	11.08	2.05	2.25	—	5.58	5.27
Fanling	dep.	7.37	—	10.32	11.17	2.14	2.34	—	6.06	5.35
Sheung Shui	dep.	7.40	—	10.35	11.20	2.18	2.37	—	6.07	5.38
Shum Chun	arr.	7.45	—	—	—	2.23	2.41	—	6.12	5.43
	dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHEK LUNG	dep.	—	10.35	2.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—	11.45	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—

Wednesdays and Saturdays only. Wednesdays and Saturdays Excepted. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only. Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	6.00

[782

METSU BISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24	44 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 20 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1. 7,000 tons.	No. 2. 12,000 tons.
Lifting Power		
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet.	580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 „	6 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	23 „	26 „

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	388 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „ 0 „
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 „ 7 „

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

[717

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 4 Des Voeux Road, Central. Tel. No. 200.

JOHN D. B. LANCASTER, Acting Local Manager.

1464

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
TUESDAY, 5TH JANUARY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
WEDNESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
THURSDAY 7TH FEBRUARY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
FRIDAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HOMAN"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

[1451

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEUZELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	Feb. 27th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Mar. 27th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Apr. 24th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting, ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

88

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"SENATOR"

FROM SINGAPORE.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on Feb. 5th, 1918, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 6th, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1918. [1569

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th Feb. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th Feb. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1918. [1580

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD"-ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"WILIS"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Noon the 8th Feb. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th Feb. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th Feb., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1918. [1583

JUST RECEIVED

LOOSE LEAF PHILATELIC ALBUMS

(with Stops)

GRACA & CO.,

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

1516

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.
[22

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.
[1465

THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. EYLES.

1466

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIRAI AND OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG CANTON AND SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agencies:
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRARING & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO & Co., Ltd.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN, McFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars apply to—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong
[563

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

336

INTIMATIONS

NEW MODEL WEBER PIANOS

Artistic in finish, and combine perfection of touch with unequalled quality of tone.

15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS. [28-2

Night-time Comfort.

Comfort is the key to restful sleep and our Pyjamas are the surest key to comfort.

We stock them made of "Viyella," "Jaeger" Wool and Ceylon Flannel in a nice range of stripes and plain colours.

PRICES RANGING FROM $4.75 per suit.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

[103

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

REINA MARIA CIGARS.

We beg to draw the special attention of Smokers to this Cigar.

A very good and inexpensive smoke.

In boxes of 50 $4.00 duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA. [1361

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"CRAGSIDE," 149, Barker Road, Peak, for 5 months from 7th June next. Apply— A. H. SKELTON, Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [1549

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate. Apply— H. E. GOLDSMITH, P.W.D. [1519

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to— THE MANAGER, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46, Connaught Road Central. [900

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shamsan, Canton.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST. MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [32

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [1373

WANTED.

BY European, desirable HOUSE or FLAT, Kowloon preferred, furnished or partly so. State terms and time. Reply— "CONFIDENTIAL," Care of "Daily Press" Office. 1'77

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred. Apply to— TONG SENG & Co., 19, Queen's Road Central. [1532

WANTED.

BUSINESS MAN (British), reliable and efficient, with many years' experience in General Import Trade, is open for engagement and is desirous of getting in touch with first-class firm. Apply— A.B.C., Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1572

CAUSES FOR NATIONAL PENITENCE.

SLUMS AND SWEATING IN OUR TOWNS.

THE EVIL OF THE DRINK TRAFFIC AMONG OUR NATIVE RACES.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday night on the subject of "National Penitence," the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle said:—

Last Sunday was called Septuagesima. It is the beginning of a time of preparation for Lent, which will so soon be upon us. And as we know the keynote of Lent is penitence. Now penitence means real sorrow for our sins and real purpose of amendment. There are many kinds of sins. I want to think this evening about corporate sins, *i.e.*, the sins which we commit as a body of people, not as individuals. I believe we are coming to see the importance of corporate action in many ways, and to realise the tremendous guilt of corporate sin.

Some people seem to regard the Church as a hot-house for the cultivation of their souls, others regard it as a kind of insurance society against unhappiness in the next world, and when that idea of the Church is prevalent people soon come to despise it. But that is a very misleading idea of the Church. The Church is God's instrument for the uplifting of the world. It is the means by which the love of God is to be made known to the world. To think of the church as merely a sort of sick-benefit society for the soul is to fail to grasp the character of the Gospel. "Whosoever will save his life (or his soul, the word is the same in the original Greek) shall lose it," our Lord said. If any man thinks of saving his own soul alone and devotes all his time and thought to that he is giving himself up to selfishness which is the root of all sins. "but whosoever will lose his life for My sake and the Gospels the same shall find it," our Blessed Lord added.

When the Mission of Repentance and Hope was just conceived, it was a call to corporate penitence. That aspect of it was emphasised by Bishop Norris in his addresses here. Yet dare we say that there has been any national corporate penitence for our national sins?

Our great Admiral, Sir David Beatty has said, with regard to victory in this War, "England will do nothing till she has found her way to humility and prayer." But can we say that she has as yet found her way to either? Certainly we have not been penitent for our national sins, and that is what we ought to be. The fact that we believe that our cause is right and just ought to make us penitent. If we believe that we are God's instrument for the defence of the right that very belief ought to make us feel how unworthy we are as a nation of so high a vocation. You remember how the prophet Isaiah in his vision of God's when he saw that he was to be sent as God's messenger, felt his own utter unworthiness for so high a calling. "Woe is me for I am undone, for I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips, for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of hosts." That is the right spirit for those who are called to work for God. If we saw ourselves as being called by God to defend the right, we should surely be down on our knees to confess our unworthiness of so high a calling.

Are we so pure and sinless and godlike that we are fit instruments for God's use? Time and again we assert and reassert the righteousness of the cause for which we are fighting, and the very knowledge of the righteousness of our cause tends to renew our self-satisfaction. We are on the side of right. We are fighting, agonising, struggling for the triumph of right, for that we are giving our best and dearest. And those against us are wrong; all the powers of evil seem to be gathering themselves under the German eagle, all the diabolical cruelties of which our enemies have been guilty are abhorrent to the God of love and Justice. So our self-confidence grows. Self-criticism seems unnecessary in those who are fighting for God, and so our national sins are forgotten and not repented of.

Yet surely we have national sins which ought to bring us to our knees in absolute self-abasement. The terrible housing conditions in some of our city slums, the terrible length of hours of work in some sweated industries, the terrible traffic in strong drink, fostered and carried on under the British flag among the child races of the world to their utter destruction—these are some of the national sins for which we are corporately responsible and for which we ought to be corporately penitent.

The great difficulty in the way of national penitence is the fact that the contribution of each individual to the sum of national guilt is so small as to seem almost negligible, and therefore the individual conscience cannot easily be aroused. That sin which condemns a whole nation may seem merely a trifling fault in each individual who composes the nation. But it is the little insignificant wrongs, which meet with others as small and unimportant, that flow together to make up the great flood of wrong, that sweeps on as some great national sin with its warping, blighting, crushing influence. "How can I be held responsible for the terrible housing conditions in the city slums?" you say. "I do not own property there; if I did it would be different; then I might be justly liable to censure." But, my friend, you are a part of the social system which allows that slum district to exist, you are one of the many who have acquiesced in the continuance of that blot on the face of God's earth; you are one of a community that has allowed men for the sake of gain to grasp at rents which have led to overcrowding and to the horrible conditions which make health and happiness and purity well-nigh impossible in some districts of our large towns. If you and I and thousands of others had refused to acquiesce in those housing conditions, if we had taken as keen an interest in those matters as in our own concerns, then the foul blot would long ago have been wiped out, and men and women and children would have been living healthier, happier, purer evils. But we did nothing. We took no interest. It seemed but a small wrong on our part. But there were millions of others who did just the same wrong, and so the evil continued, and God looked upon it and was angry.

Or, again, you acknowledge the horrors of the long hours worked by many in the sweated industries. You say it is bad and wrong, but you cannot help it. You would if you could, but you cannot, it is not your concern. You do not run a sweated industry; you do not make large profits by giving your *employés* starvation wages. Those who do are, of course, to blame. No doubt they ought to be punished, but you are guiltless in the matter. But think again. Have we never rushed to buy the cheapest article without considering how it was produced at the price? Have we ever refused to buy an article because the price was such as to make us guess, if only we had given the matter any thought, that it was too cheap to have been produced under healthy conditions? No, we have just bought the cheap article and congratulated ourselves on saving a dollar or two, and millions of other people have done the same. So we have had a trifle more which we frittered away in some needless expenditure, and the sweated worker at the other end had so much less money to spend on food and clothing and shelter, and so their poor worn bodies were able to work, less able to resist disease, and they went under and died, and it was *we* who had killed them. Had it not been for us and the millions like us there would have been no demand for the sweated article, and so it would not have been produced. Our share was so small that it seemed negligible, but together with all the others who wanted the cheapest article we are responsible for the result.

Or think of that other evil to which I referred—the drink traffic among the native races. Some thirty years ago the British House of Commons passed this resolution, "That this House, having regard to the disastrous moral and physical effect of the liquor traffic amongst uncivilised races as well as the injury it inflicts on legitimate commerce, cordially supports the Imperial and Colonial Governments in their endeavour to suppress the traffic in spirituous liquors in all the native territories under their influence and control." About the same time Mr. Joseph Chamberlain said: "It was the intention of the Government to discourage the drink traffic, as it ultimately destroyed all trade by destroying the population." In 1888 the late Lord Salisbury said: "The native races are for all practical purposes children, and, as far as we can do it, like children they must be protected." That was 30 years ago, and since then, in spite of some efforts at restriction, the trade in liquor amongst native races has continued and vastly increased. Acts passed to check it have been largely nullified by exemptions and legal technicalities. In one colony for the five years previous to the war over 38 per cent of the country's revenue came from the trade in spirits. So this vile traffic is being carried on because it pays, and, meanwhile, races are being ruined and debauched by it. Again, perhaps you say: "How can I be held responsible? I do not receive this money stained with the blood of the natives. I have no interest in the matter. I make my living honestly. I cannot be blamed for this evil thing." But think again, are not you and I members of the great British Empire? Do we not glory in its extent and the justice of its rule? Are we not then responsible for what takes place under its flag? If every member of the British Empire had the interest of those native races at heart, we could soon cause action to be taken that would stamp out this trade once for all. But we do nothing. It does not touch our pockets or our hearts, and it is the same with millions of others. So this trade continues, and the child races drink themselves to death and *we* are responsible.

It is notable how severely our Blessed Lord condemned corporate sins. He, who was so gentle to the individual sinner and so ready to pardon, was vehement in his denunciation of class sins. Think how He condemned the sins of the Pharisees as a class and of the lawyers as a class. What a torrent of bitter invective He poured out upon them. And remember how He has taught us in one of His parables the punishment which little sins entail. You remember the parable of the Great Supper. A certain man made a Great Supper and bade many. They accepted the invitation, but when the time of the feast came they "all with one consent began to make excuse." The first said: "I have bought a piece of ground and must needs go and see it. I pray thee have me excused." And another said, "I have bought five yoke of oxen and I go to prove them. I pray thee have me excused." And another said: "I have married a wife, therefore, I cannot come." What good excuses they were! How could they be blamed for their conduct? Taken separately, what a small thing it was—first to beg to be excused from the feast this once. Of course, the man must go and see his land. Naturally, the other wished to try the powers of his five yoke of oxen, and how could you expect the man who was just married to go to the feast! It would be absurd. How right they all were, how blameless in their own eyes! But the result was the giver of the feast was put to shame. All his guests had made excuse, and there was no one to enjoy his hospitality. So he was angry, and he vowed that those friends of his who thought so lightly of his feast should be his friends no longer. They should all be put out of his life and vanished from his house. "None of those men who were bidden shall taste of my supper."

They had thought so little of the privilege of his friendship, it should be theirs no longer. Each had only thought of his own excuse and so the whole class had failed and all were punished.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SPORT.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE AVERAGE.

Saturday was more a bowler's day than a batter's day, and no single batsman improved his average. Cobb's bowling performance stands out above everything else on Saturday, and he climbs to third position on the table. The first four bowlers are all in first-class form, and we may look for even better displays still. Bird was very difficult to play on Saturday, and we may yet find him at the top of the list. Only four teams were on view, and on that account there are not a great many changes. Next week will see all ten clubs engaged, and we may expect changes in both lists, and also in the league table. Averages compiled to date will be found below:—

BATTING AVERAGE.

	Innings	Not out	Highest Score	Total	Average
H.E. Muriel, H.K.C.C.	8	0	80	372	46.5
K.S. Macaskill, K.C.C.	6	1	70	223	44.6
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	9	1	93	352	44
Ng Sze Kwong, C.R.C.	13	4	105*	392	43.55
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	12	1	115*	402	36.55
Sig. Hack, Navy	10	1	90	313	34.77
G.E. Marley, U.C.C.	9	0	64	300	33.33
J.P. Robinson, K.C.C.	10	4	70*	182	30.33
A.H. Ramjahn, V.C.C.	10	1	72	255	28.33
K. Brayshay, U.C.C.	6	1	41	125	25
E.W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	9	1	58	187	23.37
W. H. Dixon, C.S.C.C.	9	0	45	207	23
Com. Gibson, Navy	7	1	113*	134	22.33
M. H. Abbas, C.C.C.	11	1	74	221	22.1
A. A. Claxton, K.C.C.	7	1	56	129	21.5
D.M. Goodall, C.S.C.C.	10	1	82*	191	21.22
J.S. Graham, C.C.C.	13	3	52	209	20.9
Capt. Gray, H.K.C.C.	8	0	41	167	20.87
Lt. Murray, H.K.C.C.	10	0	55	208	20.8
P.T. Lamble, C.S.C.C.	9	3	37	124	20.66

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGE.

	Overs	Runs	Wickets	Average
E. W. Hamilton, C.S.C.C.	104	242	37	6.54
R. E. O. Bird, C.S.C.C.	71	186	26	7.15
P. H. Cobb, K.C.C.	137	405	45	9
K. Brayshay, U.C.C.	87	260	28	8.5
F. H. Redmond, U.C.C.	58	203	20	10.15
Lieut.-Col. Morgan, H.K.C.C.	76	295	29	10.16
S.S. Cripwell, R.E.	128	534	51	10.47
Com. Gibson, Navy	86	286	27	10.59
G. E. Marley, U.C.C.	109	353	33	10.69
R. Pestonji, K.C.C.	132	393	36	10.91
J. Stalker, K.C.C.	69	227	20	11.35
Gr. Baines, R.G.A.	54	159	14	11.36
Capt. Gray, H.K.C.C.	31	92	8	11.5
T. E. Pearce, H.K.C.C.	24	94	8	11.75
C.Q.M.S. Reakes, R.E.	123	500	43	11.83
R.C. Witchell, C.S.C.C.	50	184	15	12.2
Gr. Boocock, R.G.A.	65	144	20	12.2
J. S. Graham, C.C.C.	188	598	48	12.45
Un Hew Fan, C.R.C.	170	587	47	12.48
D. E. Donnelly, H.K.C.C.	134	527	41	12.85
Bdr. Athorne, R.G.A.	69	377	29	13
M. H. Abbas, C.C.C.	60	216	16	13.5
A. W. Grimmett, C.C.C.	147	599	41	14.61

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Association Football League was held at Victoria Barracks yesterday evening, Master-Gunner G. T. May, R.G.A., presiding over a fair attendance.

The reinstatement of Gunner Devine, of the 87th Company, R.G.A., and Bombr. Attwood, of the 83rd Company, to the 2nd division was approved. The balance sheet in connection with the Boxing Day exhibition matches was read and showed that $255 was raised for war charities. The subject of the encroachment of spectators on the playing field was discussed, the matter being finally left in the hands of the Secretary. The question of re-arrangement of postponed fixtures was left to the Secretaries of Clubs concerned. The question of a shield competition came up for discussion. The shield was originally provided by the Hongkong Football Club, which until last year, made itself responsible for the competition. Last year, however, the Shield was not offered, and, up to the present, no action has been taken with regard to playing for it again this year. The Secretary was requested to write to the H.K.F.C. to ascertain its intentions, before taking any further action. The meeting then considered the Referees' Board's decision in connection with a match between the Royal Engineers Reserves and Kowloon, in which it was alleged that the referee was inefficient. The Board's decision was:—

I. That the referee conducted the game in an efficient manner.

II. That the game should be replayed, as Kowloon infringed one of the laws by playing twelve men. (A substitute played in goal for Jennings and when the latter arrived some time later the former left the field).

III. That the attention of the Captains and Secretaries of Clubs be called to the conduct of players when on the field.

On the proposal of Sergt. Griffiths, seconded by Private Taylor, the finding of the Referees' Board was carried.

GOLF.

SHANGHAI LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Shanghai Ladies' Golf Club championship, which has been played at Kiangwan, has ended in a win for Mrs. C. H. Ryde, who defeated Mrs. C. R. Shaw in the final by 7 and 5.

As we think of our Lenten resolutions let us begin with our corporate sins. Let us see what are the evils which go unchecked because we utter no protest. What are the wrongs which cry to God for vengeance on us and our country, which we have allowed to go unmolested? Then let us up and attack the evil at whatever cost of pain and loss and unpopularity. Knowing that we are doing something to make the world better and happier, and therefore we are doing a work which Christ Himself approves.

HOCKEY.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS, 4; ROYAL ENGINEERS, 0.

The score does not give a fair idea of the game, as although the Defence Corps deserved to win the sappers, on more than one occasion, threw away golden opportunities owing to faulty passing in the circle and poor shooting. The Engineers pressed from the start, but found the three-back combination of the Club too much for them and never got near enough to shoot. From a free hit Stalker went away on the right and the R.E. goalkeeper saved at the expense of a corner. Most of the play was in the Engineers' 25, but the R.E. halves played a tireless game and spoiled many of their opponents' openings. Obviously one of their backs had been told off to watch Brayshay and he was seldom in the picture. Renkes, for the sappers, had two likely runs, but on both occasions he failed to pass at the right time and eventually overran the ball.

The first goal was the result of a brilliant effort by Stalker and was well deserved. Goldenberg took the ball down the wing and passed opportunely to Hodgson, who parted with it to Cobb. Cobb hesitated for a moment and just as the back tackled him he passed right out to the wing. Stalker shot hard, from what appeared an almost impossible angle, and the ball, hitting the inside of the far-away post, cannoned into the net.

The Defence Corps added to their score as a result of another splendid bit of combination. A nice pass from Brayshay to Hodgson was sent over to Cobb, who rounded the back and returned the ball to Brayshay, who gave the goalkeeper no chance.

The Engineers now pressed and the ball was in their opponents' circle repeatedly, but the attempts at shooting were very weak. A scrimmage in the Defence Corps' circle brought the sappers a penalty corner, Hamilton kicking behind and saving a certain goal, but the hit was badly taken and the backs were able to clear. Just before the whistle sounded for half-time Stalker got well away and, after passing to Hodgson, the ball came back to him and he scored a pretty goal, but it was disallowed, as he had shot from an offside position.

After the interval the Engineers pressed continually, but their opponents' defence was exceedingly sound. Hickling saved his side's goal twice in as many minutes, and then Brayshay, after a solo run from a free hit taken by Evans, scored a third goal.

The sappers broke away from the bully-off and nearly scored, and from the resulting bully came the prettiest goal of the match. Only two of the Defence Corps—Brayshay and Goldenberg—participated in a run extending the whole length of the field. They beat no fewer than five men and the ball seemed to do exactly as it was told, the run culminating in Goldenberg defeating the goalkeeper close in. This was a very fast half and several similar runs were only stopped by sterling play on the part of Woodward, Stonehouse and Heath.

Teams:—

Hongkong Defence Corps.—Edmonds; Hamilton and Hickling; Piercy, Evans and Haskett; Stalker, Cobb, Hodgson, Brayshay and Goldenberg.

Royal Engineers.—Clarke; White and Heath; Lewin, Woodward and Stonehouse; Hooper, Parton, Andrews, Salter and Reakes.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieut. E. C. Byrne, formerly of Shanghai, and brother of Mr. E. T. Byrne, has been promoted Captain in the Chinese Labour Battalion in France.

Mr. Robert L. Hyman, of the firm of Chandless & Co., Tientsin, has been killed in France. He was Acting Captain when he fell leading his men in an attack.

News has been received at Tientsin of Captain Makin. The *P and T. Times* says that he was wounded in 25 places by a shell, in one of the Ypres offensives, but is very cheery and is expected to recover.

News has been received in Shanghai of the death in action on November 26th, 1917, of Lieut. W. N. Lowe, 84th Highland Light Infantry. Before the war Mr. Lowe was on the staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Shanghai and was one of the first to volunteer for service, receiving a commission in the 6th South Staffords.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUAD.

The Deputy Superintendent requires 50 men for immediate service in the above Squad, which is distinct from the Special Service Staff existing under Departmental Order 134.

Members of the Police Reserve Force are asked to attend at Headquarters Club at 6 p.m. as indicated below, but are informed that attendance is optional.

Wednesday, February 6th—No. 2 Company.

Thursday, February 7th—No. 1 Company and Mounted Police.

Friday, February 8th—No. 3 Company and Ambulance Buglers and Drummers.

MARCH.

All ranks (except those on duty) will parade in Connaught Road, opposite Queen's Statue Square, at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 5th, Helmets to be worn.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, February 4th, 1918.

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Ellis Kadoorie School took place yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), performing the ceremony. There were also present:—Sir Ellis Kadoorie, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralphs, Mr. Lau (Inspector of Vernacular Schools) and Mr. Morris (Headmaster of the Saiyingpun School).

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

Mr. R. E. O. Bird, the Headmaster, read his annual report of the school for the year ending July last:—

The school has now been in the hands of the Government for three years, and each year has seen a rise both in the standard of the work and the numbers of the school. Our efforts have been directed, as usual, first of all towards the attainment of a sound practical knowledge of colloquial English. We have effected this by training the boys to recite dialogues and short scenes, which were written in every case except one by the masters of the school. This has taught the boys to speak distinctly and with expression, and the result has been remarkably gratifying. The boys recite these dialogues with evident pleasure. Some of the titles are "Street Cries," "Kidnapping," "Scene at a Chinese Court," etc.

Another method adopted to improve the English of the school is that blackboards are affixed to the walls of the basement, and every day items of the most important news are written up there, both in English and Chinese, and these form the basis of a colloquial lesson in the upper classes. English and Chinese newspapers are also put up in the basement to encourage a knowledge of everyday matters. Moreover, every master gives in turn a model lesson in the hall to a large number of boys. In this way the best methods of teaching are seen, and these lessons are a source of instruction not only to the boys but to many of the less experienced masters.

The maximum enrolment was 511, and the average attendance 469. This compares favourably with the maximum enrolment of last year of 460 and an average attendance of 392.

The school has lost the services of Mr. Mycock, who has gone to the Front. The staff has suffered severely from the war or the claims of other schools. Out of the first eight masters, on the 1915 estimate, the school now possesses only three of similar grades. Although in so many cases masters of lower grades have been substituted, the work throughout the school has been good, and I have every pleasure in thanking the staff for its loyal co-operation.

Mr. B. James took Mr. Mycock's place in March. This class is up to a high standard and specialises in exchange problems and general knowledge. We owe the illustrated stories that adorn our walls to his initiation.

Mr. Cheng Kai-in has been in charge of the library and reading room and the results of his work are very gratifying. The papers supplied, English and Chinese, are usually being read during out of school hours by about 50 boys.

Mr. Lam Kwan Shan supervises the school's botanical department, and our surroundings are pleasanter for his work. In this there is an educational value.

We have not only attended to the mental welfare of the scholars, but have also borne in mind the remark of Professor Tyndall: "Imagine Hercules as oarsman in a rotten boat; what can he do there but, by the very force of his stroke, expedite the ruin of his craft? Take care, then, of the timbers of your boat." We have taken care of them.

Drill has been carried on regularly when it has been cool enough. This has been combined with sufficient instruction in physiology and hygiene to make the boys realise its value. We have encouraged swimming as much as possible. We had six full-day swimming parties and several half-day trips, in addition to visits to Telegraph Bay and Kennedy Town.

We won the Junior Team Relay Race in the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation sports, obtaining thereby the right to put our names first on this fine shield, generously presented by Mr. Ho Kwong to the Federation. We also won first place in the fifty yards (junior). In Volley Ball we won the Volley Ball Junior League for the spring season, 1917. The Volley Ball courts above the school, lately completed by the P.W.D., will be much used and appreciated.

The Art Department is in a flourishing state, and there has been keen competition for the prizes which the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn kindly offered at the last prize-giving. The evidences of this are before your eyes. Several of the boys have taken lessons in drawing outside school hours. When the devil whispers behind the leaves "It's pretty, but is it art?" I think we may confidently answer, "Yes, it is both."

We thank the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for sending us the Shing Po. They are always translated and explained to the boys. We beg to thank Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and the Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital for their donations, and Ying Wah and Co. for kindly presenting several prizes to the school. We also beg to thank the management of the Victoria Theatre for giving us a cinema entertainment, combining education and amusement.

This year for the first time a Lugard scholarship has been given to Ellis Kadoorie School boys in class 3, Queen's College. This examination is held at Christmas and is conducted by Queen's College. It has resulted this year in Kwong Chu Ping being appointed Lugard Scholar for Ellis Kadoorie School.

In conclusion, we beg to offer our cordial congratulations to Sir Ellis Kadoorie, the generous donor of the school, on his knighthood. Every boy here has a very special reason to congratulate him and thank him, and I hope he will do so.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ASSAULTING A LUKONG.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting a *lukong* while in the discharge of his duty.

It was stated that the *lukong* went to a house where gambling was being carried on, and when he arrested the gamblers defendant assaulted him.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant $50, with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

A PRISONER'S SYMPATHY WITH THE POLICE.

A Chinese was charged with picking another man's pocket in Des Vœux Road.

Defendant protested his innocence, but said he allowed himself to be arrested because the detective told him he had not had a case for a long time.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

FREE DENTISTRY.

A ricsha coolie was charged with knocking down an old man in d'Aguilar Street with his ricsha.

Sergt. Blackman said the complainant lost a tooth as a result of the accident. He added—Complainant is an old man and cannot afford to lose a tooth at his time of life.

Mr. Dyer Ball said he was sorry for the old man, and fined defendant $10, half of which was given to the complainant as compensation.

The Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G., congratulated the school on the increase of its numbers and its progress in English and games. He came there before the school commenced that morning to judge the drawings and paintings, which where of great merit. The competition was so keen that he experienced great difficulty in deciding which were the best. Continuing, he said it was very gratifying to have with them Sir Ellis Kadoorie, who founded the school and kindly gave it to the Government, and also to see the Hon. Mr. Lau Pak, who was one of the school's largest benefactors. He was glad that neither of these gentlemen had lost his interest in the school now that it had passed to other hands. With regard to the numbers of scholars, that spacious building would undoubtedly accommodate far more boys than were at present on the roll. Speaking to Sir Ellis on that subject, he had been told that the numbers would undoubtedly be one thousand if they were able to do that, for Mrs. Eastman had kindly undertaken the work and would commence there next term. He was sure they would give her every help and would profit by her teaching, especially in English. In conclusion, Mr. Severn congratulated Mr. Bird on the past successful year and wished the boys a happy New Year and a prosperous school year. (Applause.)

He then distributed the prizes to the successful students as follows:—

SCHOLARSHIPS 1916.

Tai Yau scholarship at Queen's College.—Ho Wa Sam.

Lau Chu Pak scholarship.—Lo Ka Him.

Chan Kai Ming scholarship.—Li Ho Nang.

SCHOLARSHIPS, 1917.

Lugard scholar.—Kwong Chu Ping.

Free scholarships.—Kwong Chu Ping, Lam U Chuen, Lau Man Kai, Yik Kai Chueng.

Tai Yau scholarship.—Chan Ki Pan.

Lau Chu Pak scholarship.—Sung Sheung Hin.

Ho Kam Tong scholarship (Senior).—Li Ho Nang.

Ho Kam Tong scholarship (Junior).—Pun Shiu Pang.

Chan Kai Ming scholarship.—Ng Shing Chiu.

Half Fee scholarship to Queen's College.—Cheng Yuk Lau and Kwan Shu Fai.

PRIZES (ENGLISH CLASSES).

Class 4, Kwong Yuet Kwong.

Class 5a, Cheung Chung Sing (Free Scholarship to Class 4) and Cheng Hing Yan. Class 5b, Tang Si Chen. Class 6a, 1st, Wat Kwing Lun; 2nd, Pun Kam Tau. Class 6b, Wong Man Kung (Free Scholarship to Class 5); and Lo Yuk Lam. Class 7a, 1st, Kwan Yam Wo; 2nd, Ng Shing Piu. Class 7b, 1st, Hong Hon Cheung; 2nd, Chan Yuen Tang. Class 7c, Lam Wan Kai (Free Scholarship to class 6), and Ng Shing Kwan. Class 8a, 1st, Chang Wan Kai; 2nd, Mok Shing Kan. Class 8b, Li Yuk Kwan (Free Scholarship to class 7), and Ip Shu Wing. Class 8c, 1st, Ho Kai Ming; 2nd, Mui Ping Kwing. Class 8d, 1st, Kam Wah Kui; 2nd, Tsang Hing Wan. Class 8IIa, 1st, Tsang Wai Kit; 2nd, Chan Chan Ming. Class 8IIb, 1st, Tsu Hung Ki; 2nd, Ng Chi Kwong. Class 8IIc, 1st, Chow Kwong Pui; 2nd, Man U Yat. Class 8IId, 1st, Leung Wah Shing; 2nd, Li Wah Foon. Class 8IIe, 1st, Li Si Chung; 2nd, Hung Po Yuen.

VERNACULAR CLASSES.

Class 4.—1st, Chan Hing Ki; 2nd, Lo Fook Kwong; 3rd, Cheng Yuk Lau.

Class 5.—1st, Wong Hin Wing; 2nd, Chan Kam Sum; 3rd, Lau Sang.

Class 6.—1st, Ng Kam Man; 2nd, Lam Chik Sang; 3rd, Lam Kuen Hung.

Class 7.—1st, Wong Fu Ling; 2nd, Ho Ka Ming; 3rd, Hong Hon Chung.

Class 8.—1st, Mui Chuen Lai; 2nd, Li Sing Ki; 3rd, Li Si Chung.

Art Prizes.—1st, Chung Man Tak; 2nd, Leung Chan Wa.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK, addressing the boys in Chinese, advised them to study English and Chinese together, and not to forget Chinese while learning English. He compared the learning of English and Chinese as two railway lines which had to run parallel; otherwise, they would be useless. He remarked that some of the interpreters and translators knew English better than Chinese. The proportion of those who knew English and Chinese equally well was very small, and this should be remedied.

The proceedings terminated with cheers for the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Sir Ellis Kadoorie.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CHIEF OFFICER.

FORCIBLY TAKING OVER COMMAND OF SHIP.

DEFENDANT DISMISSED WITH A SEVERE CAUTION.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, the judgment was given in the case in which Capt. M. B. Wilson, late master of the s.s. *Manapouri*, charged Mr. N. J. Major, the chief officer, with forcibly taking over command of the ship on November 12th, 1917. The Court of Inquiry in their finding state:—We find that the steamship *Manapouri*, official No. 75,229 of Shanghai, of which Montagu B. Wilson, official No. of certificate 026,699 of Liverpool, was master, left Hongkong on a voyage to Saigon, and at noon on November 12th was estimated by D.R. to be N.E. of Pulo Kambi some 20 miles. During the master's temporary absence from the bridge for tiffin, the chief officer sighted discoloured water and altered course to S.E. After doing so he took no steps to inform the master at the time, nor did he enter this alteration of course in the rough log, both of which it was his duty to do.

At 1.30 p.m. the master returned to the bridge from tiffin, and the chief officer and 2nd officer then alleged that he appeared to be under the influence of liquor. The Court can find no evidence of this in the actions of the master. Up to 4 p.m. the navigation of the ship was carried out to make the land in the usual way, and when the land was sighted the course was altered as necessary and a cast of the lead taken. The Court are satisfied that the master actually gave the orders for the cast of the lead.

At 4 p.m. the ship was brought up to the wind N.E. and the engines put to slow by order of the master. From 4 to 6 p.m. the chief officer was in charge of the watch, and he alleged that the master became more and more drunk, and that some time before 6 p.m. he (the chief officer) saw a large steamer painted lead colour with her propeller well out of the water crossing the bow from starboard to port, and that he asked the master's permission to port so as to clear her, which was eventually given. The master denies this or that he ever saw the ship. This is borne out by Mrs. Wilson's evidence, who was on the bridge and saw the steamer when she passed on the port side (but said Capt. Wilson was not there). The Court cannot understand why the chief officer, who was in charge of the watch, should have considered it necessary to ask the master's permission to port in order to clear a steamer that it was obviously his duty to give way to as officer of the watch. So that up to 6 p.m. it seems to the Court that there was nothing abnormal in the master's behaviour. From 6 to 8 p.m. there is a considerable discrepancy in the times given in the various evidence by the master, Mrs. Wilson, chief officer and 2nd officer. But some time between 6.30 p.m. and 7.45 p.m. a white light was reported by the 2nd officer to the master, who, according to the evidence, walked across the deck, from starboard to port, and had this light pointed out to him. The master then told the second officer to go below for a spell. Shortly after this the chief officer rushed upon the bridge as the result of being urgently requested to do so by the second officer, and reported a white and green light on the port bow, saying at the same time: "She will crash into us." The master answered, "No, it is a stern light," and ordered the helm to be starboarded. The Court consider this order was unnecessary. Before this order could have been carried out the chief officer rushed to the wheel and put it hard aport, and then sent for the 2nd officer, who, when he arrived on the bridge, was told to keep the helm hard aport. The chief officer then rang up full speed ahead on the engines. The Court are of opinion that this action by the chief officer of porting across a steamer which he estimated at between 200 and 300 yards showing white and green lights 3 points on the port bow was wrong, as it would bring the *Manapouri* broadside on to the crossing ship, the worst possible position for a collision, which was then inevitable, if this steamer was showing a white and a green light and was the distance off as sworn to by the defendant. The only proper thing then to do was to go full speed astern.

After thus taking charge of the ship out of the master's hands, defendant swung the ship around through S.S.W. and steadied on W.N.W., and it appears that the ship was steered on this course, steaming slow for some considerable time, probably about 2 hours unwatched, and running towards the land, and it was only when the master again, with the consent of defendant, took charge that the mistake in the course was discovered and the course was then altered by the master to N.E. about 8.45 p.m.

Now, when the ship was heading S.S.W., the 2nd officer saw the steamer light which caused all the trouble, bearing on the port quarter, that is, still practically bearing N.E., so that the Court are of opinion that the lights seen were those of a steamer hove to and perhaps yawing off and to the wind, so that in that case her stern light would have been also visible to the *Manapouri*.

The question now arises, "Was defendant justified in his action in taking the ship out of the master's hands in the manner in which he did on November 12th?"

Mr. Major in his evidence states that he was greatly exercised in his mind during the evening of the 12th Nov. by the muddled state of the master and the dangerous position of the ship. The Court can hardly understand this, as Mr. Major seems to have had a considerable voice generally in the navigation of the ship heretofore, and it would seem a simple matter for him to have discussed the situation with the master, and then, if satisfied that the master was incapable of understanding and the safety of the ship was threatened, decided action should then have been taken by the chief officer with all the other officers, and the master placed below by force or otherwise as necessary.

The ship then should have been navigated by the chief officer into Saigon the matter at once reported to the British Consul there, a full report being written in the official log and signed. We therefore consider that for the reason given Mr. Major's action was not justified.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE CHAMPIONS LIBEL CASE.

SUIT DISMISSED.

The Champions Libel Case, as it was termed, which has aroused very considerable interest in Shanghai, has been dismissed. The action was one in which Mr. H. D. Rodger sued T. L. Wong to recover $25,000 damages for alleged libel arising out of the purchase of tickets in the Champions Sweepstakes, one of which won first prize. The allegation was that the defendant made false and damaging statements to certain police officers at Louza Station subsequent to the race in which the plaintiff and defendant held on joint account eight tickets. A half interest in one of these tickets was sold for $10,000; and, as this ticket proved to be the winning ticket, a half of the prize of $70,000, or $35,000 together with the $10,000 already received, was divided between the plaintiff and the defendant.

The Court in the course of the judgment remarked that the plaintiff had undeniably adopted the wisest course in the way he handled the ticket for the joint interest of the parties concerned, and found there was nothing to show the plaintiff, in the division of the proceeds of the winning ticket, was otherwise than honest in the transaction.

Mr. Rodger has made the following statement to the *N.-C. Daily News*:—

My object in taking action against Wong was to enable me to prove that the many rumours circulating regarding the division of the money won in the Champions were false. In the judgment given by the Court it is stated that I acted properly in selling the ticket, and treated Wong honestly. Wong himself has said that I treated him fairly and honestly, and that he did not wish anyone to think that I had treated him otherwise. As the rumours suggested that I had not given Wong his fair share, it was absolutely necessary for me to bring suit against Wong, so that the true facts might be known.

CHINESE FIRE ON FOREIGN VESSELS.

U.S. GUNBOAT AND TWO BRITISH SHIPS ATTACKED.

Five hundred entrenched Chinese 50 miles westward of Yochow fired on the United States gunboat *Monocacy*, which was proceeding towards Ichang. Notwithstanding that her flag was plainly visible fire was opened on the gunboat without warning, and over 30 bullets struck her. Chief Yeoman O'Brien fell mortally wounded in the first volley and another seaman was wounded. Lieutenant Roberts, who was in command, perceiving that the assault was deliberate, ordered the fire to be returned and succeeded in silencing the attackers. At present it is not known whether troops or bandits are responsible for the outrage. The *Monocacy* returned to Hankow. This is described as the worst of several recent attacks on foreign vessels in the Upper Yangtze.

Two other ships have been fired on from the shores of the upper Yangtze in the same neighbourhood as that of the attack on the U.S. gunboat *Monocacy* (according to the *China Press*), and once more the fire ashore was silenced by a gunboat.

According to this latest news the two British steamers *Kiangwo* and *Kian*, upward bound for Ichang, were heavily fusilladed from the banks of Kienli, above Yochow, apparently by rebel troops. The report of the attack was received at Hankow, and it adds that a gunboat accompanying the vessels returned the fire, which then ceased. No casualties on board the ships were reported.

These outrages have been brought to the attention of the Chinese Government.

The defendant alleges that the master was still drunk at the time he took charge of the ship, and calls the 2nd officer and chief engineer to corroborate this charge. Now the chief engineer had not seen the master during the day on November 12th, or until 8.10 p.m. or thereabouts, when he came on the bridge at the request of the chief officer, at which time the master was very excited by the action of the chief officer, so that the Court are of opinion that the chief engineer's evidence is naturally prejudiced by the state of excitement in which he found the master to be.

The second officer would seem to be uncertain in his mind between the time of signing the report written to the owners by the chief officer, and the 5th of January, when he signed a contrary statement, as to whether the master on the 12th of November was under the influence of drink or only highly excited. So the Court are not satisfied that on November 12th the master was under the influence of drink and unfit for duty.

Now we come to the conduct of the master after what happened on the 12th November, between 6.30 p.m. and 8.45 p.m. The ship had been taken out of his hands by the defendant, and his orders countermanded. Yet there is no entry in the official log. No report is made to the British Consul or to his owners, and the incident is slurred over as if it were an everyday occurrence.

In justification of this the master pleads that Mr. Major was an excellent officer of long experience, and that up to this there had been no friction between them, and that when angry he had called defendant hard names.

Taking all this into consideration, we are strongly of opinion that the master's conduct after the trouble was over was contemptible and detrimental to all good order and discipline, and taking also into consideration all the circumstances of this case and Mr. Major's previous blameless record, extending over some 30 odd years we dismiss the case against him with a severe caution.

Given under our hands at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong this 4th day of February, 1918.

(Sgd.) C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander R.N., Stipendiary Magistrate and President of the Court.
F. J. B. GIBSON,
Commander R.N., H.M.S. *Tamar*.
W. DAVISON,
Master, British s.s. *Empress of Asia*.
T. A. MITCHELL,
Master, British s.s. *Chinshing*.
R. A. BIRD,
Master, British s.s. *Tsuchan*.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
STOCKTAKING
SALE
NOW PROCEEDING
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
20%
CASH DISCOUNT
OFF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
COSTUMES, DRESSES,
HATS,
BLOUSES, SKIRTS,
GOLF COATS, ETC.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
[1

"MEXICAN"
LUBRICATING GRAPHITES.
FOUNDRY FACINGS.
GRAPHITE PIPE CEMENT.
JOURNAL AND GEAR GREASE.
GRAPHITE PASTE PAINTS.
SOLE AGENTS:
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.
[1158

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346
SPECIAL SHOW
SMART
GOWNS
FOR THE
RACES
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
[18

CANTON—CMS. GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
ST. HILDA'S—East Parade Ground.
Principal.—MISS BENDELACK, M.A. Dip. Ed.
School Re-opens January 10th, 1918.
Thorough English and Chinese Education. Fees moderate.
[1450

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.
DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.
[1368

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th February, to THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary

Hongkong, 4th February, 1918. [1588

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th February, to SATURDAY, 23rd February, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1918. [1589

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Lords Commissioners of HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY, London, up to and for the sum of £100,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 5th February, 1918.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, Etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.

His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 5th February, 1918. [1591

DANCE CIRCLE.

Spend a pleasant evening.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY,
9 P.M.

31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Ground Floor,

Next door to the Hongkong Cinema.

[1585

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

(58

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE-FED

CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

Tender Eating, Delicate Flavour.

TRY THEM.

[1528

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 5th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th January to 5th February, 1918, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1918. [1554

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 4th, to SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1918. [1566

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1918. [1555

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1918. [1538

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of February, 1918, at 12.30 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of proposing, considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, viz.:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of the Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A Print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Company.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1918.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

[1574

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE CERTIFICATE for One Hundred Shares Nos. 20241 to 20340 inclusive, in this Company, standing in the name of MR. HECTOR V. PRENTICE, has been LOST; and if at the expiration of one Month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th January 1918. [1530

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1918. [1573

INTIMATIONS

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

"ST. GEORGE'S DAY"
23rd April, 1918.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS
IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

$500,000
(Hongkong Currency)
or more or less according to subscriptions.

PROSPECTUS.

Tickets $5.00 each.

Prizes to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 6% War Loan of 1916 (which may be redeemed at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at par), and, in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes, an equivalent amount of the prizes will be reinvested by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI CORPORATION in new British War Loan Stock.

Of the net amount subscribed, **75 per cent. will be distributed in prizes,** and the remaining **25 per cent. will be given to War Charities.**

The amount to be distributed in prizes will be divided as follows:

First Prize	50 per cent.
Second ,, ...	15 ,, ,,
Third ,, ...	10 ,, ,,
Numerous smaller prizes ranging in amount from H.K. $1,000 to H.K. $50	25 ,, ,,

Winning Tickets must be presented at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 23rd October, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Fund Committee.

The Drawing will be in public, and the date and hour at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will be closed in Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 13th April, 1918.

Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of the St. George's Society of Hongkong, whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the Committee are:—

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK (President).
N. J. STABB, Esq. (Vice President).
His Honour Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ.
G. S. ARCHBUTT, Esq.
H. W. BIRD, Esq.
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Esq.
W. J. ELDRIDGE, Esq.
H. R. B. HANCOCK, Esq.
L. N. LEEFE, Esq.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
J. H. RAMSAY, Esq. (Hon. Treasurer).
JOHN BENTLEY, Esq. (Hon. Secretary).

Tickets and Books of Tickets can be had on application at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after a date to be announced shortly.

H. C. SANDEORD (Hon. Treasurer),
CHAS. BESWICK (Hon. Secretary),
St. George's "War Bond" Drawing.

[1582

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

THIS OFFICE will be Open as follows:—

SATURDAY, 9th Feb.:—
Liquor and Tobacco Permits—Whole day.

SATURDAY, 9th Feb.:—
Import and Export Permits—till 1 P.M.

SUNDAY, 10th Feb.:—
Liquor Permits—till 1 P.M.

SUNDAY, 10th Feb.:—
Imports and Export Permits—till 1 P.M.

TUESDAY, 12th Feb.:—
For all purposes till 1 P.M.

The Office will be wholly CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th February.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1918. [1578

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

To the
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleansed.

The Board is prepared to limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in these Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of February.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

C. M. W. REYNOLDS,
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1918.

[1575

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN

BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616

[12

DEATHS.

BLAKE.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on January 29th, H. N. BLAKE, of the Chartered Bank, aged 33 years.

GRAHAM.—At No. 67, Great Western Road, Shanghai, on January 28th, WILLIAM DRUMMOND GRAHAM.

GREIG.—At the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, on January 30th, ALBERT L. GREIG, China Treasurer of the London Missionary Society.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The parents of the late Mr. A. H. J. JACKSON return sincere thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy received in their recent bereavement.

[1590

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1918.

THE BRESTLITOVSK NEGOTIATIONS.

WHILE the peace negotiations at Brestlitovsk seem to have come to a deadlock between German materialism and Russian idealism they give a certain amount of promise for the future. In the first place, they have served to show that the Central European Powers are by no means averse from peace, even a peace which leaves them but small recompense for the immense loss they have suffered. The second and more important point, however, is that they have disillusioned the Russians as to their extravagant hopes that it was only necessary to enter into peace negotiations to end the war at once and obtain everything they wanted. As one of the German delegates said, Russia was treating on terms which savoured of the victor negotiating with the vanquished. The present leaders in Russia have a certain ingenuous outlook on the world in general, and diplomacy in particular, which is not without its charm. Like most enthusiasts they imagine that everybody else shares their enthusiasm. A new light has dawned upon them, and they cannot believe that there are still people lingering in the outer darkness and actually preferring it to the Russian dawn. Somewhat the same spirit inflamed the leaders of the French revolution to proclaim themselves the champions of distressed nations and to call upon them to shake off the yoke. Russia expected Germany to assent in simple sincerity to her principle that every nation has a right to rule itself. Germany assented, but reserved the right to rule those nations which (according to her story) had no desire to rule themselves. Russia denies that any such nations exist. Further, Germany held that strategic reasons compelled her to hold certain places. To the Russians strategy is anathema. In the new world are not all people to be equal and are not all the nations to live beside each other with perfect simplicity of heart, neither concealing anything from each other nor having anything to conceal? There seems to be little doubt, however, that Germany, although shaken, has not yet come to her senses. The militarists' power may be waning, but it has not yet reached the point where it can be shaken off. Even if the report be true that the non-militarists are to have a free hand in the East, while the militarists are granted a free hand in the West, it is not enough. It is the total exclusion of the militarists, of Germany from power which Europe demands, and there is little hope of peace until that is accomplished. Whatever truth there may be in the stories of unrest and even mutiny among the German troops on the Eastern front, Russia's propaganda can never hope to be successful while the leaders of militarism hold power. We need only look to Russia's own revolution to see that it was made possible by the total loss of influence of the militarists. What is the conclusion? It seems to be that the Russian idealists will have to fight to defend their principles. Unlike the leaders of the French revolution, they have the world on their side. The largest and most powerful Republic the world has ever seen is ready to offer them instant aid, and they have as Allies in Europe nations with democratic governments such as they aspire to. The tendency that has been observed in Russia to regard the *Entente* Powers as not one whit better in their aims and methods than Germany arose, in large measure, from hatred of the past. Britain and France were the Allies of the despotic Government which the revolution has overthrown. How was it possible that they were not as much steeped in crime as that Government? Indeed, the very fact that it was this despotic Government which waged war against Germany made it appear possible that Germany was really the Power that was being wronged and that she was really fighting for existence against a horde of aggressors bent on her destruction. As stated, Russia is now in the course of disillusionment. The negotiations have brought her up against the real facts, from which she cannot escape. German politicians will have to walk warily to escape a catastrophe. No doubt they are counting on the fact that it would take some time for Russia to mobilise a new army or, perhaps, under the new arrangement, they are hoping that they will be able to prolong the negotiations so as to keep Russia quiet. Idealism takes strange turns, however, and leads to war as well as to peace. In fact, to fight for an ideal means to fight with renewed strength, and Germany would have a much more dangerous opponent in a Russian republican army, fighting voluntarily, than ever it had in the army of despotic Russia fighting to order, for what it knew not. The armies of revolutionary France gained victories which astonished the people, even though the forces opposed to them were despicably bad and wretchedly equipped. If a renewal of the struggle between Germany and Russia is possible, then it may be taken that the struggle will assume a new form. It will be a war on the part of Russia against German aggression—a real struggle for independence. The renewal of the struggle would be the death-blow to the influence of the militarists in Germany, and, therefore, it may be expected that every effort will be made to conclude peace with Russia. If militarist claims in the East are to be abandoned, however, then the militarist influence will be further checked, and thus, if the Russian idealists stand to their guns, whichever policy Germany pursues she will be but taking another step towards renouncing all her ambitions.

Mr. Martin Egan, Correspondent of the New York *Saturday Evening Post*, is a guest at Government House.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be held at the City Hall, on Saturday, February 23rd, at noon.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., arrived in Shanghai on January 30th to serve on the Customs Tariff Revision Commission.

Sir Richard Dane, of the Salt Gabelle, arrived in Shanghai on January 30th to await the arrival of Sir Reginald Gamble, who is coming out to the Salt Gabelle. Sir Reginald is accompanied by Lady Gamble.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Thursday, February 21st, at noon.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute this afternoon at 5.30 o'clock will be conducted by the Rev. J. K. Maconachie, who will give the fourth of a series of addresses on "Teachings of Christ with regard to daily life." The meeting is open to all women.

The case in which a driver in the employ of the Tramway Company was charged with manslaughter came up again before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon and was ultimately dismissed. The driver, it will be remembered, was arrested following upon the death of an Indian who was knocked down and killed by a tram.

Mr. Denman Fuller hopes to give a selection from the "Elijah" in the Cathedral on Good Friday, when a collection will be made in aid of certain War Funds. The selection will include several numbers not given last year. Practices will be held on Thursdays in the Cathedral at 6 p.m., starting on Thursday, February 14th. Mr. Denman Fuller will be glad to hear as soon as possible from anyone willing to assist.

KOWLOON C.C. "OUR DAY" FAIR.

UPWARDS OF $11,000 REALISED.

A sum of $11,000, an instalment of the nett proceeds of the Fair, raffles, and sale of badges, has already been paid in to the Hon. Treasurer of the War Charities Committee. A detailed balance-sheet will be issued shortly, as soon as a few outstanding accounts have been settled and cashed.

The raffle for the street piano organ had to be cancelled owing to lack of support. Holders of tickets can get their money refunded on application to Mr. D. Harvey. Refunds should be claimed as soon as possible.

EXPERIENCES OF THE TANK "HONGKONG."

LETTER FROM LIEUT. W. H. VIVEASH.

The following extract from a letter, from Lieut. W. H. Viveash, formerly of the Diocesan School, will interest many of our readers:—

"Best wishes to you all for a very happy Christmas and New Year. This will be very late, but about the time I should have been writing I was too busy 'pushing.' In ten days I went 'over the top' three times in tank charges and have been most fortunate, receiving only about half a bullet in bits, in exchange for the many thousands I presented to Fritz. My old tank, named 'Hongkong,' came through all actions with nothing but a few outside injuries from shells. She is a picture on front and left side from bullet marks. It is very exciting work—too much so at times—but just now I am resting, and even have visions of leave. My address is 23rd Co., H. Battery, Tank Corps, B.E.F., France. I hope all of you are well and the school is flourishing."

WAR BOND DRAWING.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY SCHEME.

From the announcement which appeared in our advertising columns yesterday it will have been noticed that the Society of St. George of Hongkong are aiming at a total of half-a-million dollars for the War Bond Drawing on April 23rd. The total is a formidable one, but there is little doubt that if the scheme is worked vigorously not only in Hongkong but throughout the Far East it will easily be reached.

The prospectus shows that one quarter of the proceeds—$125,000—will be devoted to War Charities, and the remaining three-quarters, namely, $375,000, will be distributed in prizes. The first prize will be $187,500; the second $56,250; and the third, $37,500. The balance left, namely, $93,750, will be distributed in the shape of smaller prizes ranging in amount from $1,000 to $50. These figures, of course, are all based on the assumption that the full $500,000 is subscribed, and they will be reduced or increased in proportion if less or more should be obtained. The prizes will be paid in Hongkong Government Six per cent. War Loan Bonds. The price of the tickets will be $5 each.

THE WAR.

SUPREME ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF WAR.

THE STRIKES IN GERMANY.

EXTENDING TO MANY TOWNS.

ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, February 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders with loss eastward of the Polygon Wood.

Hostile artillery were active southeastward of Epehy, in the neighbourhood of the Arras-Cambrai road, southward of Armentieres, and in the Ypres sector.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, February 3rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The West Ridings successfully raided south-eastward of Monchy-le-Preux, taking prisoners.

The enemy raided a post north-eastward of Poelcappelle.

We drove off a party in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden Railway. Several prisoners were captured on this front.

Hostile artillery was more active at Epehy, Gavrelle and Ypres.

ENEMY RAID REPULSED.

LONDON, February 3rd.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed a raid at Poelcapelle.

Patrol encounters gave us an advantage southward of Lens.

There was hostile artillery firing at La Vasquerie and southward of Lens.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, February 3rd.

Sir Edward Carson met with a series of ovations at Belfast, which was decorated in his honour.

Addressing a crowd at the station on his arrival on Friday, he said that he would never abandon the pledges given to Ulstermen who had fallen in France.

Addressing the Unionist Council yesterday, Sir Edward Carson more precisely defined his attitude at the Convention. He said that if he stayed in the Government he must support any policy it adopted, whereas he was not free owing to his pledges as a covenanter. The only solution that would satisfy Ulstermen was one to enable them to feel they were still citizens of the Empire and safe against the possibility of harmful interference.

He denied that Ulster was unreasonable. Ulster alone in Ireland had shown any reason at all. Some old friends and supporters were urging a settlement that really meant surrender. It was an insult to a great nation to suggest that America would prosecute the war with less vigour unless the Irish question was settled. Such talk was far from helping a settlement. It put men's backs up. He had not left the Government for the purpose of bursting the Convention. He did not want to burst the Convention any more than to burst his covenant. He was sorry that their attention had been distracted one moment from winning the war, which was their paramount duty.

FRENCH FRONT.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, February 3rd.

A *communiqué* states:—There was marked reciprocal artillery activity north of the Aisne and in the Four-de-Paris region.

Enemy *coups-de-main* at a small post south of Lombaertzyde, north of Hill 344, on the right of the Meuse, north of Bures, in Lorraine, and on the Rhone and Rhine Canal, in the region of Alsace, failed.

LATEST CABLES.

SUPREME ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

THE ALLIES' IMMEDIATE TASK.

LONDON, February 3rd.

The Press Bureau announce:—The Supreme War Council at Versailles has carefully considered Count Hertling's and Count Czernin's speeches, but is unable to find an approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by the Allies. "This conviction is deepened by the contrast between the Central Powers' idealistics at Brestlitovsk and the plans for conquest and spoliation now openly disclosed.

"The Supreme War Council, therefore, has decided that our immediate task is a most vigorous prosecution of the war until a change in the enemy's temper justifies a hope for peace on terms not involving the abandonment of freedom and justice in the face of aggressive unrepentant militarism."

The Council secured complete agreement on all questions, both of policy and in the measures for the execution of the policy.

EARLIER CABLES.

HARMONIOUS CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, February 3rd.

The *Observer's* Military Correspondent learns that the British General Staff and the Higher Command recognise the value of the new machinery of the Versailles Council of military leaders. The London General Headquarters and Versailles are working together as a band of brothers.

No official proposal has yet been put forward for the creation of a Generalissimo for the whole Western Front.

SATURDAY'S SITTING "PARTICULARLY SATISFACTORY."

M. Clemenceau, interviewed after the sitting of the Allied War Council at Versailles yesterday, said that the happiest results were achieved, Saturday's sitting being particularly satisfactory.

Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA

MWEMBE OCCUPIED.

LONDON, February 3rd.

An East Africa official report states:—The Cape coloured corps occupied Mwembe unopposed, and pursued the enemy to Mtarika.

We seized Pamuni Hill, 45 miles inland from Port Amelia, capturing 30 tons of food, and later occupied Ankwabe.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE

SLIGHT ADVANCE.

LONDON, February 3rd.

A Palestine official report states:—We advanced slightly in the vicinity of Arnutieh, northward of Jerusalem.

We destroyed 12 enemy aeroplanes during the month of January.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AIRCRAFT BUSY.

LONDON, February 3rd.

The Admiralty announce:—Naval aircraft bombed the Varssenaere aerodrome yesterday morning, and a direct hit was obtained. A fire broke out.

We destroyed one enemy machine.

All our machines returned.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN LABOUR REVOLT.

STRIKES NOT DIMINISHING.

AMSTERDAM, February 3rd.

A pamphlet signed by Herrein-Bernstein, Dittman, Haase, Ledebour and other Independent Socialists, indicates that the latter engineered the strikes as a "manifestation of the people's will to finish the war."

The bourgeois parties have decided to oppose the Socialist demand for a convocation of the Reichstag on the ground that it will encourage pacifist propaganda.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the Government is responsible for the bloodshed in Berlin by ruthless suppression instead of providing a means for the ventilation of grievances by the masses.

The journal declares that the strike is extending to many other towns and is not diminishing in Berlin, despite the proclamation of martial law at seven factories, where the strikers were ordered to resume on Monday morning, otherwise they would be militarily punished.

EFFECT OF MILITARY PROCLAMATIONS.

A Berlin semi-official telegram, dated February 2nd, states that "the strikes everywhere are waning and the number of strikers has considerably diminished, especially at the smaller munition-works, where full staffs are working in many cases. Those well informed assume that the strike will be entirely ended on Monday."

Whilst the military proclamations apparently had some effect in Berlin, the papers report further disturbances in Berlin on February 1st. Trams were stormed, windows were broken, the lines overhead and the wires were damaged. The tram *employés* were assaulted and the principal workshops of the tram company had to be closed.

Strong forces of police used their sabres against the strikers, and dispersed strikers attempting to hold meetings at Treplow and arrested many of the ring-leaders.

It is reported that 160 were arrested in Berlin last week, and special court-martials began their sittings on February 1st.

VARIOUS REPORTS.

The Hamburg *Fremdenblatt* says that a strike has broken out at all the big industrial works in Luebeck.

Other German papers report that the strikes are ended at Cologne, Cassel, Breslau, Leipzig and Ludwigshaven, but have extended to Dresden.

The troops prevented a demonstration before the Royal Palace at Munich and arrested a number of Bavarian strike leaders.

A proclamation by the General Commanding Munster declares extensive propaganda based on the ideas of the Russian Revolution has resulted from some sections of the population acting treasonably against the Fatherland, and declares that their political resistance will be smashed.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE SALT SURPLUS.

PEKING, February 3rd.

The Salt surplus for January was handed over to the Government on Tuesday and amounted to $5,100,000.

A GENERAL REFUSES TO ADVANCE AGAINST THE SOUTH.

General Chang Ching-yao refuses to proceed southward with his troops because peace negotiations have not ceased, also because the appointment of Tsao-kun as pacificator conflicts with a spirit of hostility.

BANK OF CHINA DIVIDEND.

The Bank of China declares a dividend of 12 per cent.

THE PLAGUE.

There are further deaths from plague at Fengchen.

PEKING, February 4th.

THE PRESIDENT REPROACHES HIMSELF.

The Government's temporising with the South is being severely criticised.

It is understood that instructions have been given to the Secretariat to prepare a mandate in which the President reproaches himself for mistakes committed in appointing unsuitable persons to responsible positions.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

VARIOUS CURRENTS OF OPINION.

PEKING, February 4th.

Chang Ching-yao has demanded the punishment of Wang Ju-hsien, and Fang Kuok-chang. Tso Kwan has demanded the dismissal of Tam Ho-ming, Ching Chien and Chao Heng-ti.

A military conference at the President's office voted $10,000,000 towards military expenditure.

The President has wired to Wong Chi-hsiang to remain at Nanning to consult with Luk Wing-ting.

Chang Ching-yao has wired to the President to know the cause of Li Chun's telegram respecting peace. Chang states that if the Government make peace he will resign his command.

GERMAN CRUELTIES IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

TRAGEDY OF BRUTALITY.

LONDON, February 2nd.

Reuter's Agency continues the message published in yesterday's issue as follows:

It was while an informant was endeavouring to give a starving Russian a little of his own small supply of food that a guard knocked out his teeth with the butt-end of a rifle. The informant hereupon took a handful of natural teeth out of his pocket, and these and a disfigured jaw were eloquent proof of his statement. He explained what requisitioning really means, and gave as an example that domestic clocks and lamps were broken for their copper, mattresses were ripped open for their wool, and all sacks and spare clothes were seized. Everyone must declare every possession, and people were dragged to prison for hiding a pound of potatoes or a single egg. As an instance of the brutality he told how an Alsatian absentee was murdered on the spot by a non-com., who struck a woman who remonstrated with such force that she became deaf. A little girl of thirteen years was shot dead without warning for attempting to cross the Franco-Belgian frontier for bread.

The informant, who possesses dates and names in every case cited, concluded, "Wherever you turn your eyes it is the same tragedy of starvation, slavery and untold brutality."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.)]

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

Ho Hung was indicted for murdering Lam Yik Chau in Wing Lok Street at a house used as offices of the Po On Marine Insurance Co., on August 21st last, and also with stealing in the same house bank-notes to the value of $5,000, the property of the Po On Marine and Fire Insurance Co.

The Attorney-General prosecuted, and Mr. G. C. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. R. C. Faithfull) defended.

The following jury were empanelled: Messrs. A. E. Martin, J. F. Tavares, W. E. Rose, S. Baker, F. Laurie, J. H. Scott and R. H. Cousins.

The Attorney-General said the details of the crime, shortly, were that at 4 or 5 a.m. on August 21st last, the prisoner and two other men entered the premises of the Po On Insurance Company. They were admitted by an *employé* of the firm who lived on the premises, and the four went upstairs together, walked into the cashier's room, strangled him, opened his safe and took away $5,000 in bank-notes, divided the booty, and then separated. The chief witness would be an accomplice who would tell that on July 18th the prisoner came to him and asked him to meet him at the Foo Long Tea-house. The next day the accomplice, prisoner and two others met at the tea-house, where they arranged the details of the crime and how the cashier should be attacked. Their first aim was mere robbery, but it was afterwards suggested that the cashier should be killed. The prisoner was some years ago in the employment of the Po On Marine and Fire Insurance Co. The case for the Crown was that the murder was a pre-arranged plan.

Dr. H. Macfarlane, the Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Mortuary, said he went into the house in Wing On Street. On August 21st at 10.30 a.m. he entered the room in which the murder took place and found the body lying on its back tied with string. There were no signs of a struggle. The murdered man appeared to be 61 years old.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster, witness said that the deceased did not appear to be a vigorous man.

Chan Yun Chi, the accomplice, said he was at present unemployed. He was last employed at the Gas Company, where he worked for ten years. He knew the prisoner, whose acquaintance he made at the Gas Co. about four or five years ago. He met him on 17th July last at about 8 p.m., when the prisoner came to the Ching Ko Shiu musician quarters, in Queen's Road West, with another man, whose name he subsequently learnt was Ah Chan. The prisoner called him downstairs and told him that he had a money matter that he wished to discuss with him. They met together at the Fo Long tea-house on July 19th, by arrangement. There were present Ah Chan, the prisoner, and a man named Fong Ti. The prisoner said the tea-house was not a suitable place to discuss matters because there were a great many people present. They all went, therefore, to the Fok Lum premises in Lower Lascar Road. Fong Ti said there was $5,000 in the iron safe of the Po On firm, and suggested that they should steal this. Witness asked how they could get in. Prisoner said he would get Fong Tin, who was employed in the firm, to open the door to allow them admission. He added that he had given Fong Ti some medicine to administer to the cashier, which would stupefy him, and also two knives! Fong Ti told witness that he had administered the medicine two days previously by mixing it with the deceased's tea. He believed this. Fong Ti said three men must get into the room and one remain at the door. Of the three who agreed to enter, one was to close the cashier's mouth so that he would not be able to utter a sound. A second man was to press down his hands, and the third his feet. The man who remained outside would keep watch on the several people who were sleeping in the premises, and give the signal if any of the inmates should awake, so as to enable the robbers to escape. There was difficulty in deciding who should undertake the work of closing the cashier's mouth, the prisoner excusing himself on the plea that he was previously employed in the Po On firm.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

THE SITUATION IN EASTERN SIBERIA.

THE DOMINATING PERSONALITY.

RAIDS UPON THE RAILWAY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, February 4th.

Semenoff, the Mongol Buriat Cossack leader, is becoming the dominating personality in Far Eastern Siberia. He has made raids on several towns in the railway zone, capturing a great quantity of arms and ammunition. These successes have enabled him to arm more men.

He has also captured Karinskai, an important railway junction, and Chita.

He is daily gaining strength. The Bolsheviks do not offer any resistance.

GERMANS ASSISTING THE BOLSHEVIKS.

The Germans are assisting the Bolsheviks at Omsk to resist the approaching Kaledin army.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, February 4th.

THE PRESIDENT'S ALLEGED INTENTION.

Tam Ho-ming, Chief Commander in Hunan, has wired to the authorities stating that after he had captured Aochow, he found several telegrams which had been sent to the Northern leaders by the President. They stated that the President had decided personally to lead armies to attack Hunan. When, however, on his way to Tientsin, the President learned that Aochow had been captured by the Southerners, he returned at once to Peking to ponder the matter further. Tam warns the South-West Provinces to prepare to meet the attack from the Northerners.

ANOTHER DISTRICT RECAPTURED.

Commander Shum Hung-ying reports that he recaptured the Mow-ming district city (adjacent to Ko Chow) on the 1st inst. Shum's attack on General Lung's troops is progressing.

PENDING NAVAL ATTACK ON SWATOW.

The authorities have received reports stating that the Northern squadron has been ordered to attack Swatow. The gunboats of the squadron have gathered near Amoy. It is believed that the attack will be carried out at the end of the Chinese year.

Fong Ti said he could not do it, as he was an *employé*. The prisoner then offered a double share to anyone who accepted this job, and, as nobody volunteered, he finally undertook it himself.

Ah Chan said he would press down the cashier's feet. It was decided to kill the cashier to prevent identification. Witness said he would remain outside the door and keep watch, and also bargained with the other robbers that whatever amount might be found in the safe his share was to be $1,000, which was eventually promised. Witness then related how the cold-blooded murder and robbery were committed. He received the $1,000 from the prisoner himself. He was arrested in Canton and brought down to Hongkong.

Mr. Alabaster—What made you make a confession of this cold-blooded murder?—Witness: It was the prisoner and the other two men who came to look for me. I was a poor man and I had no money. It was up at Canton a detective came up and told me that there was information from Hongkong regarding an armed robbery. He said, "You know all about it. If you do not make a clean breast of it, it will go hard against you. If you do it will depend upon circumstances."

Continuing, witness said he made a confession to the Police. The story that he related to the Court was true in all its details. He had gone to the Po On firm on more than one occasion.

A Chinese dentist, examined, said he met the prisoner on three occasions on the 8th, 10th and 20th August—at the Ching Ko Shiu musician quarters.

Mr. Alabaster said that the evidence of this witness should be struck off as irrelevant.

The Chief Justice disallowed the objection, holding that it was not a question of the relevancy of the evidence, but whether the evidence of the present witness that he met the prisoner and the last witness was true.

The hearing was adjourned.

Enjoy THE Summer

OF—1918—IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND THE BEAUTIFUL

CANADIAN ROCKIES

AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE

GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD

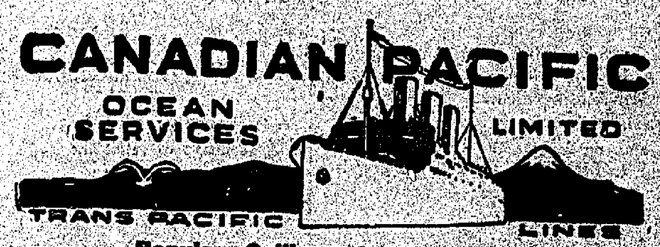
Golfing—Automobiling—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and Bathing —all within short Distance of Comfortable Hotels and Private Homes.

YOU CAN **Save** REAL **Money** IF YOU

DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE

NOW

BY THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE



CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

Regular Sailings to Vancouver.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also Itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to—
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to—
J. E. WALLACE,
General Agent.
Phone 12.
HONGKONG. [1467

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-World and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

ORT	STEAMER	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Thursday, 7th Feb., 7 a.m.
MANILA	"LUONGSANG"	Friday, 8th Feb., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Sun., 10th Feb., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 15th Feb., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haikow when inducement offers.

CHINKO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Saudakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Labad Darn.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photograph and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Telephone No. 215. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers. 16

R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

Please Apply to: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub./Night. 48

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED, including the Movements of the Local Markets.

24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!

THE FUTURE OF INDUSTRY.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR ROBERT HADFIELD.

MORE WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS.

Mr. Edward Marshall writes in *The Observer*:—

No man in Europe is better qualified to speak of the effect of the great war on industry than Sir Robert Hadfield, who is not only at the head of one of the greatest industrial enterprises in the world but who, it is not too much to say, has done more than any other living man for the steel industry which has made possible the war as it is conducted.

I asked him, when we were talking in the library of his house in Carlton House-terrace, what the war has meant to all industry.

"In every possible way the war has modified it," he replied. "Here in England, in France, in Italy, developments have occurred which had been regarded as impossible. We know now that Germans have no monopoly of the ability to be efficient. Germany had become a superstition. We had erected her efficiency into a sort of idol which we bowed before and worshipped. Now we know that there is nothing Germany can do, or ever has done, which England, America, France, and Italy cannot do as well or better.

"My father, who was Lord Mayor of Sheffield, gave me a German educational training. Sir Joseph Jonas, then head of the firm, suggested that its steel might profitably be sent to Germany. This was done with great success through an organisation formed in Germany, and eventually Krupp's bought this organisation. Thus I became associated with the vast German concern.

"For fifteen or sixteen years we worked together, and they were admirable, straight-forward, and progressive; but they were not so very wonderful until about sixteen years ago. Then they went in for research. Anyone could have gone in for research, but Krupp's did so. Still, don't give them credit for superhuman brains because they did so. They were driven to it. And it was easy for them, because they had the German Government behind them. Such a thing was quite impossible in England or America. This takes us to the crux of the matter.

GERMANY'S DESIGNS.

"The German Government certainly had an interest in Krupp's. It was looking well ahead. It had decided on its goal, and it never thought to reach it by any means but warfare. It was preparation for conquest which energised the Krupp's to research, and, indeed, energised all Germany to industrial and scientific work, admirable in itself, but founded on a vicious thought.

"And see how Providence has worked in its mysterious way. We wanted only peace. They would not give us peace. And, lo! the work they did has energised us here. Before the war Hadfield's employed six thousand men and was content to leave many valuable fields to Germany. Now we employ fifteen thousand men and are manufacturing everything that we used to get from Germany. Germany has done us this great favour: after the war ends industrial England will produce 50 per cent. more than when the war began, and this despite the absence of the many workers whom the war will have destroyed. Let us consider, rapidly, some details of the processes of that improvement to which Germany has impelled Great Britain.

"English employers generally are learning the lessons which some Americans learned long ago. At our plants we have reduced working hours, with that largely beneficial result which seems to be inevitable. In America the United States Steel, and more especially Henry Ford, are among those who tried this method in advance of us and found it very good. We find that shorter hours make good men better and bring the medium workman up to something higher than the old-time average.

OPENING OUR EYES.

"As some of us look back over recent industrial history, the fact becomes apparent that in the pre-war days we in England were very skilful in our efforts to impede our own progress. On one side the employers, and on the other side the men, devoted vast vital energy to the creation of great combines, each devised as if for the purpose of preventing its side from advancing. Had not Germany forced war upon us we might have had good reason to fear for the future. For years our employers had made an earnest and successful fight against the forty-eight hour week. Now, under war conditions, when it is necessary that we should produce at a maximum, we have turned to it as a means to just that end and find it most efficient.

"The hostility of the men to various progressive things was as unfailing as, for instance, their opposition to labour-saving machinery. Now they have learned that the better the tools the better the workman, and that the better the workman the better his pay. An intelligent workman should have more self-respect than is indicated by willingness to do labour which a machine could do as well. In England workers only now are beginning to realise this. The fact that workmen are not themselves machines is not yet appreciated at its full value even in America, for if workers should be too proud to rank themselves as machinery employers should be too wise thus to rank them. All employers have been doing so-

HOLIDAYS FOR WORKMEN.

"For example, we (and you and all employers) give managers and clerks holidays with pay. All those in our offices get two weeks' rest each year as an invariable custom. That is at it should be. Office men and women earn their rest. They work much better if they have it. But how about the workman? He gets no vacation. He works harder than those on clerical staffs and is more basically vital to the success of any enterprise. Yet such holidays as he takes he is not paid for. I doubt if any industrial concern in the world gives its workmen holidays and pays them for their rest-time. Not even Henry Ford does.

"The moment they put down their tools the workers' incomes stop. It is not so with you or me; it is not so with your stenographers or my book-keepers. And it is silliness. No wonder, then, that revolutionary theories are growing among the workers. A holiday as essential to every man's well-being. Probably the workman needs it far more than the clerk, far more than the proprietor. I am glad that I was never party to a wage-reduction. Wages have gone up in England, and with this England has advanced. The war has raised British wages more than it has increased British cost of living.

"So, with the shorter hours and better wages, England, with all her fit men eliminated from her industrial machine, is doing the best and biggest work of her life, because she is treating workers better than they have ever been treated in the past. If we treat them as well and even better when the best men come back from the front, what shall we not accomplish then?

"Another reason why we are progressing so satisfactorily is that we have been standardising. If the war teaches us the value of standardisation so thoroughly that after peace comes the system remains a fixture with us, it will have done much for wages and much to pay for its own cost.

"The average British employer really wishes to be very just and very generous; but he is in a groove, won for him by his grandfather or an even earlier ancestor. Many British workers do not realise the real humanity of British employers' aspirations, principally because in this country the two have a speaking acquaintance, as it were, but do not appreciate or understand one another's special problems. A wall divides them. If the war breaks down this wall it will do much for England.

"Often I walk through our works, which cover eighty or ninety acres. I am never shown anything but courtesy. Talk about sullen British workmen rather angers me. Really, the British workman is the finest fellow in the world. When he's sullen there's a reason for it. We must realise if, after the war ends, we are to take full advantage of our strength, that we are all the same sort of human beings, but that the workman, not the employer, is the producer and deserves consideration as such. The employer makes production possible, and that must be remembered.

"Not so very long ago you printed here in London and in the United States an interview with Edison, in which he criticised us rather fiercely. I was very glad he did so. That interview made many Englishmen stop to think. He said in it that the English working man was over-beered and underpaid. He was quite right—at least about the under-payment. The condition of the British workman in the years before the war was very bad. The environment of a man is his home, much more than is his workshop. If you improve either you will improve the man, but you will improve him more quickly through improvement of the home than through improvement of the workshop. I admit that. I am filled with wonder because men are as decent as they are in the conditions which at present surround them.

FOOD AND DRINK.

"When the war broke out it was no longer a question of the greatest number of hours for the least pay: it had become a question of the greatest output in the shortest space of time. Experiment showed that the result which the safety of the nation urgently demanded could be obtained only by giving workers high pay, good quarters, the best tools. Perhaps the most notable changes which were made generally were in the matter of food. The establishment of canteens in which proper food was furnished at proper prices thrust up production magically.

"The reaction is especially visible with regard to drink. The improvement here by no means is entirely due to new legal restrictions. On the other hand, it is another proof that the employer and the workman are the same kind of human beings. There are drunkards in every class. The proportion among working men will not be larger than, and may not be as large as, among the leisured classes after the worker gets a chance to live.

"Another thing must be remembered. There are not so very many places attractive to you and me into which we can go to get a drink, but almost every one of the multitudinous drinking places of the poor man is a far better place than any other which is open to him. The answer to this problem is an obvious one. Even admitting that what Edison said about drink among the British workers was quite true (and I am not entirely prepared to do this), I feel sure he will not be able to say the same thing in twenty years, ten years, five years, twelve months, from now if British industry follows the lines which I have indicated."

PACIFIST PROPAGANDA.

A meeting of Liberal and Labour members of Parliament and other public men was held at the House of Commons last month to consider the regulation recently made by the Government under the Defence of the Realm Act requiring leaflets to be submitted to the censor before publication and distribution. Lord Parmoor presided, supported by Lord Buckmaster (formerly Head of the Press Bureau) Lord Courtney, Lord Weardale, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. R. D. Holt, Sir Francis Mowatt, Sir Fisher Unwin, Judge Atherley Jones, Sir William Collins, Sir George Toulmin, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, Mr. A. Ponsonby, Mr. C. Trevelyan, and Mr. H. Gosling. Lord Parmoor and Lord Buckmaster were the principal speakers. A resolution was passed protesting against the regulation and against the practice of seizing and destroying papers and property without previous judicial determination. The Government were called upon to withdraw the order, and copies of the resolution were directed to be sent to the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, and the chairman of the Labour party. A committee of four was appointed to see to the carrying out of the resolution.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 4th, at 12 (M.).—No reports from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations. The anti-cyclone of moderate intensity is central to the north of the Yangtze Valley, and a shallow depression is indicated over Indo-China.

Fresh monsoon will prevail over the China Coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.02 inches, against the average of 1.71 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh to cloudy; some rain.
Formosa Channel	N. winds, fresh to strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Haikow	The same as No. 1.

Baby's Itching Burning Skin Cuticura Ointment.

It's wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves itching, burning eczemas, rashes and chafings, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to speedy healment in most cases when it seems nothing would do any good. This is only one of the many things Cuticura does for the skin when used for every-day toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Post. Address post-card: "F," Dept. L, Boston." Sold everywhere. 35-5

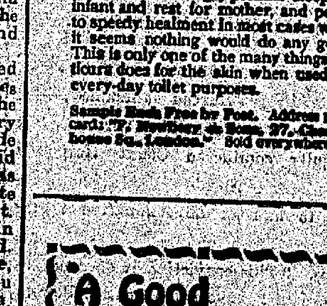
A Good Medicine

according to one of the wise old thinkers of the past, possesses two important qualities. It "restoreth us our health when we lose it" and it "preserveth our health while we have it." Probably no popular medicine possesses these two qualities in greater measure than Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills restore and also preserve the health. They are excellent to take when the system is run-down and in need of a gentle restorative. Beecham's Pills act upon and through the organs of digestion—the regular and harmonious working of which is of the first importance. They speedily correct irregularities and restore healthy conditions. It has been abundantly proved that the occasional use of this well-known medicine will go far to maintain the general health in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good health therefore, by taking that good medicine—

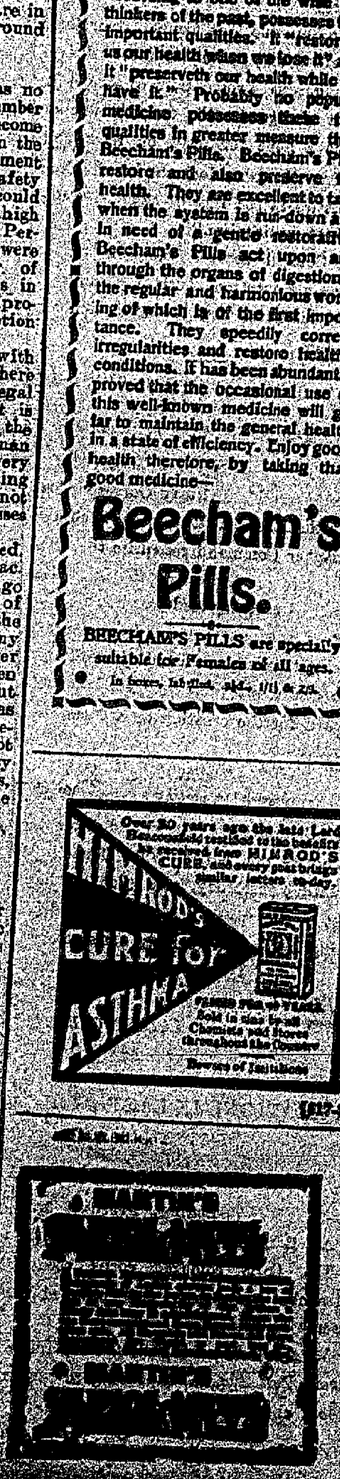
Beecham's Pills.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages.

In boxes, labelled, 1/1½ or 2/9.



(217-3



CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

$32 per case.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [33

"ASAHI BEER."

SOLE AGENTS.
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
TEL. No. 230 or 159.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME FOR STUBBORN COUGHS BRONCHITIS WEAK LUNGS CATARRH CONSUMPTION

THERAPION THERAPION

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

63

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 5th Feb., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th Feb., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 9th Feb., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	On 10th Feb., Noon.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"... ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 8th Feb., at Noon.

*Calling Amoy Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to— DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

24

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	LEAVE H'KONG. about	LEAVE S'PORE about	DUE AT M'SEILLES. If calling about	DUE LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, AND YOKOHAMA
- § SUWA MARU, Capt. Sekine, 21,000 — WED'DAY, 13th Feb., at Noon.
- § FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Irizawa, 21,000 — WED'DAY, 13th Mar., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA
- § TANGO MARU, Capt. Akamatsu, 13,500 — FRIDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.
- § KAMO MARU, Capt. Shimidzu, 13,000 — MONDAY, 11th Feb., 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
- § IYO MARU, Capt. Takasu, 12,500 — WED'DAY, 20th Feb., 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ...

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... ...

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 282 and 283.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 9th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 6th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.,

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT, King's Building.

TELEPHONES 1274 and 1275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to
P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line
(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA

"MANILA MARU"	SATURDAY,	9th Feb., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY,	12th Feb., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY,	28th Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"JOSHIN MARU"	TUESDAY;	5th Feb., at 9 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	10th Feb., at 10 A.M.
"BOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	14th Feb., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

49

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. MITTEL, Freight and Passage Agents.
Prince's Building, Ice House Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	11.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M., 2.30 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1918.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$625, buyers		£2 3/- int. a/c 1917
Insurances.—				
Canton	$50	$300		
China Fires	$20	$137, buy.		$25 for 19 5
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310		$9 for 1915
North Chinas	$5	T. 115		$27 for 1915
Unions	$100	$765, buyers		30% for 1916
Yangtszes	$80	$205		$60 for 1915
				$31 for 1915
Shipping —				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$78		$10 for year ending 30'6 17.
				$1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15	$16½, sellers		
Indo-China Pref.	$5	$33½, buyers		5/- for 1916
Do. Def.	$5			60/- for 1916
		$160, buy.		
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$29½		$2.10 for year ending 30'4'17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$90		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$34, sellers		5 Ps. for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$96½, sellers		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$131, sellers		$2½ int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	T. 80, buy.		Tls. 8 for year ending 30'4'17
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90		$7 for 1917
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$90, buyers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$86½		$3½ making $7 for 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$109½		$5.25 for 1917
Humphreys Estates	$10	$6, buyers		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$30		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$78		$3 making $6 for 1917
Oils.—				
Langka	G10	Ts. 14½		T. 1 for year ending 31'10'16
Shells	$1	112/-		2/- int. account 1917
Ural Caspians	$1	22/-, sellers		9% for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kailans	$1	38/-, buyers		1/- int. act. year ending 30'6'17
Raubs	$1	$2.40, buy.		None since 1910
Tronoh	$1	30/-, sellers		4/- int. account 1916
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 170		T. 20 for year ending 31'10'17
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T.14.10, buy.		T. 2 for year ending 30'11'17
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 40½		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 125, buy.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30'6'17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 8½, sel. 8.10, buy.		Nil for 1915
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneo	$12	39½, buyers		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$4, buyers		None since 1916
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$30½, sel.		$2 for year ending 31'7'17
Green Island Cement	$7½	$7.70, buy.		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$48, buyers		$3 for year ending 28'7'17
Hongkong Ices	$15	$100, buy.		$3 int. account 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$28½, sellers $28, sales		$1 int. account 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31'5'17
Hongkong Trams	$/-	$8½, buyers		9% int. account 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$8½, sellers		7% for year ending do. [30'4'17
Do. New	$1	$0.90, sel.		25 cents for year ending 31'5'17
Steam Laundries	$5	$4		$1.25 for 1916
				70 cents for 1916
Union Waterboats	$7	$12½		None since 1914
Watson & Co.	$10	$5½		
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$5, buyers		

Rubbers, (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.30	60 p. c.	—
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$11.25	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.40	25 p. c.	—
Kedahs	$1	April	$4.10	55 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kempas	$3	June	$9.10	40 p. c.	—
Malaya Pinda	$1	Aug.	$2.70	22 p. c.	—
Malakoff	$3	Dec.	$4.50	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$3	Dec.	$4.75	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$3	Jan.	$4.40	30 p. c.	12½ p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$21.50	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2/3½		

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	February 4th.
London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/11⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/-
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/-⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/-⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	403⅜
Credits, at 4 months' sight	418
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	70⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	126⅛
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	141
On Singapore.—On demand	127
On Batavia.—On demand	159⅜
On Haiphong.—On demand	⅛% pm.n.
On Saigon.—On demand	par.
On Bangkok.—On demand	52
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.65
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$42.90
Bar Silver per oz	42⅛d.

Subsidiary Coins	per cent.
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10 „	$0.01 Discount
Canton .....20 „	$7.36 „
Canton .....10 „	$0.00 „

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders in the Offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Saturday, 9th Feb.:—
11 a.m.—Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
11.30 a.m.—Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.

Monday, 11th Feb.:—
Chinese New Year.

Thursday, 14th Feb.:—
12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Tuesday, 19th Feb.:—
Noon—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

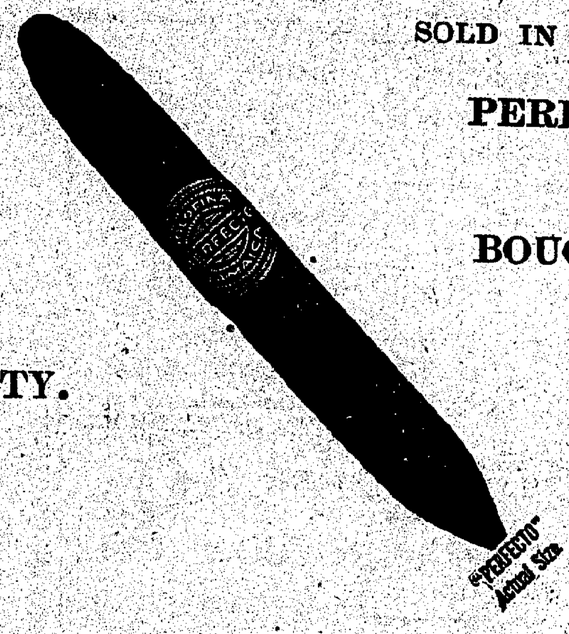
Thursday, 21st Feb.:—
Noon—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Saturday, 23rd Feb.:—
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.

Golofina

CIGARS

MADE FROM HIGHEST GRADE JAMAICA LEAF.



SOLD IN TWO SIZES:

PERFECTOS & BOUQUETS.

Exceptional in:—

QUALITY

AROMA

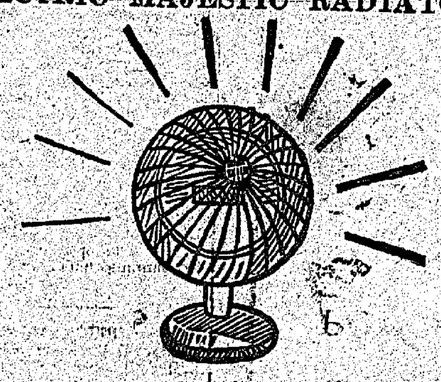
POPULARITY.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [1468

KEEP WARM

ELECTRIC MAJESTIC RADIATORS.



The most economical heaters yet produced.

LIGHT AND ELEGANT.

Can be carried by hand from room to room and switched on wherever there is a wall plug fixed. No long sleeve lamps to break.
Large stock just to hand. Call early before we are sold out.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [97

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (¼ Paid up) ... ... Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot,
General Manager } A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. No. 2212.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917 [1476

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th May 1917. [1469

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
F. C Butcher, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
A. H. Compton, Esq | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gabbey, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of T per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1918. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	„	1,125,000
Paid-up	„	562,500
Reserve Fund	„	600,000

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	KualaLumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1916. [627

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	... ... „ 20,000,000
Reserve Funds	... ... „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokio & Yokohama.
FORMOSA—Ako, Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui.
CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow.
OTHERS—Batavia, Bombay, Hongkong, London, Singapore, Sonrabaia, Semarang and New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [600

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate on 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	... ... $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital	... ... $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
Shanghai; Nanking; Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wuhsi, Wuhu, Anking, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow, Hankow; Shasi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin; Paoting, Tongshan, Lanshsien Tsangchsien, Heingkai, Hangchow; Wuchow, Shaohsing, Chishsia, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, Kaifeng; Changteh, Shuyang, Loho, Chowkou, Taiwan; Chowhsien, Tsaohsien, Linchi, Linhsing, Tsinan, Tsitsih, Heimiag, Chefoo, Tsingtao, Taiyuan, Yuncheng, Foochow, Changchun, Kirin, Mukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, Canton, Kunming, Peking, Kalkan Saiyuanchang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted, loans granted on approved security. Special facilities for Home Remittances.

Hongkong 19th October, 1914 [163

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CASTELLARNET for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.